

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Bulgaria

SUBJECT Health & Sanitation Data/Military Objectives in
Dimitrograd

PLACE
ACQUIRED

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. GENERAL - City of Dimitrograd, Bulgaria

a) Q. What is the population of the City of Dimitrograd?

A. The population is approximately seven thousand to eight thousand persons. The Communists have consolidated three villages - Rakovski, four thousand population; Mariino, 1,200 population; and Tscherno Konevo,* two thousand population - into one city. Estimates are as of 1943.

b) Q. What is the area of the city?

A. Approximately seven square miles.

c) Q. What railway communications are available?

A. Railroad connects with Haskovo, Stara Zagora, Plovdiv, and Simeonograd.

2. COMMUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS

a) Q. What are the main causes of sickness in Dimitrograd?

A. Malaria is the most common disease in Dimitrograd. However, to my knowledge it is not a cause of death. Some years ago there were deaths resulting from typhoid and typhus - number not known. Some years ago children died from dysentery unspecified - number not known. Most deaths are caused either by old age or accident.

b) Q. Are there active divisions of tuberculosis control, venereal disease, sanitation, maternity (infant), child health, and social services for follow-up of infectious diseases?

A. There are only active divisions on sanitation.

* [Believed to be Tserova Koriya]

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- 2 -

- c) Q. Are cases of communicable diseases reported?
A. Yes.
- d) Q. What immunization procedures are applied to children?
A. Smallpox.
- e) Q. What immunization procedures are applied to the general public?
A. None - except in case of typhus or typhoid epidemic.
- f) Q. Is there a system of public assistance in operation?
A. No.
- g) Q. What is your personal opinion of general health conditions in the city?
A. The climate is poor for children, but is fair for men and women. There is no hospital in the city, but medical and dental care available is good. General health conditions are good. Sanitation is fair.
- h) Q. What special precautions must be taken in order to remain in good physical and mental health?
A. None.
- i) Q. Are there any hazards that would affect infants and children?
A. Coal dust and mosquitoes.
- j) Q. What types of medical service are available? Where is nearest hospital?
A. Medical, dental and obstetrical services are available. There are hospitals in Haskow and Starazagora.
- k) Q. Are common drugs easily available?
A. They were easily available in 1943.

3. WATER AND FOOD

- a) Q. Does the health department exercise control in the city?
A. The health department controls slaughtering, handling of meats, and markets. It also has sanitary control over restaurants.
- b) Q. How is cow's milk distributed?
A. Milk is not distributed to the people: each family picks up milk from farmer.
- c) Q. What percent of the milk is pasteurized or bottled?
A. None.
- d) Q. What percent of dairy cattle are tuberculin tested? By whom?
A. 25% are tested by veterinary.
- e) Q. Does the city have a public water supply system?
A. Yes.
- f) Q. Describe the system.

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- A. The system is owned by the village. Water is taken from the Marissa River and filtrated.
- g) Q. Is the system adequate to furnish water to the whole population?
- A. Yes.
- h) Q. What percent of the population actually uses the public supply?
- A. 100%.
- i) Q. Is the water from public supply safe to use without further treatment such as boiling?
- A. Yes.
- j) Q. What other sources of water supply are in use in the city?
- A. Wells.

4. DISPOSAL SYSTEMS AND PEST CONTROL

- a) Q. Has the city an operating sanitary sewerage system?
- A. No.
- b) Q. What is the most common method used for disposal of human excreta?
- A. Burial.
- c) Q. Are human excreta used for fertilizing land?
- A. No.
- d) Q. Are there places near the city where surface water collects and stands after heavy rain?
- A. Yes.
- e) Q. Is there a general collection of garbage?
- A. No.
- f) Q. Is other refuse collected?
- A. No.
- g) Q. What ultimate disposal is made of garbage?
- A. It is fed to animals.
- h) Q. What is the ultimate disposal of dead animals?
- A. They are buried in the animal cemetery.
- i) Q. What method is used for disposal of the dead?
- A. Burial.
- j) Q. Is there any organized method of control of pests?
- A. There is organized control of mosquitoes only.

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5. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

- a) What primary and high-school facilities are available?
 - A. There were three primary schools in the city - they were insufficient.
- b) Q. What colleges or universities are available?
 - A. There are very good universities in Sofia, Swistov and Varna. The larger cities all have gymnasiums.
- c) Q. What is the quality of medical schools in the country?
 - A. They have no special courses for training in public health work. The quality of the training given is very good, but teaching facilities are fair.

6. MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN DIMITROGRAD

- a) From a military standpoint the following objects are of importance:
 - 1) Kazanlak - has the only ammunition factory in Bulgaria. It also has a military airfield.
 - 2) Burgas and Varna (now another name) - are harbor cities on the Black Sea. They have been made into forts by the Russians.
 - 3) Bozhurishte - has a civilian and military airfield (largest in Bulgaria).
 - 4) Plovdiv - military airfield, two or three bridges over Maritza River crossing the city. It is a main railroad junction.
 - 5) Tulovo - small town, but has the only railroad connection with Kazanlak which has the only ammunition factory.
 - 6) Dimitrograd - New name for villages of Rakovski, Mariino and Tschernokonevo. Rakovski is a main railroad junction. The Maritza River flows between the left side of Tschernokonevo and Mariino and the right side of Rakovski. It has a railroad bridge. In the country between Tschernokonevo and Mariino there is a cement factory and a coal mine with electric power. The manufactured electric power is used only for lighting in the local village and the next cities, Chaskova and Stara Zagora. The coal is not exported: it is used locally for heating and, primarily, for furnishing electric power.
 - 7) Simeonovgrad - small town of 15,000 to 20,000 population. Primarily agricultural - no industry. It is situated on both sides of the river. It has a railroad bridge, connecting the important railroad lines such as Burgas on the Black Sea and Svilengrad on the Turkish border.
 - 8) Mezdra - very small, 3,000 to 5,000 population. Railroad junction on the main railroad lines Varna and Sofia to Vidin, coast town on the Danube.
- b) Bulgaria is 80% agricultural, with very little industry distributed throughout the country. There are no big factories. Except for the ammunition factory at Kazanlak, all the factories serve the local economical needs and therefore are of no military interest. Bulgaria imports gasoline, all kinds of agricultural machinery, automobiles. Tobacco, eggs, poultry and small grains are exported. Rose oil is also exported.

In case of war and this country is to be a battlefield, the above mentioned points may be of interest to be bombed in order to destroy the railroads or bridges which carry USSR supplies. It is not necessary to bomb the cities because the population would welcome every man or country going to help them

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- 2 -

gain liberty from the communist aggression.

The Communist Party in Bulgaria before the USSR occupation and influence was very, very small - perhaps three to five percent of all male voters. Women, though they could vote, were not interested.

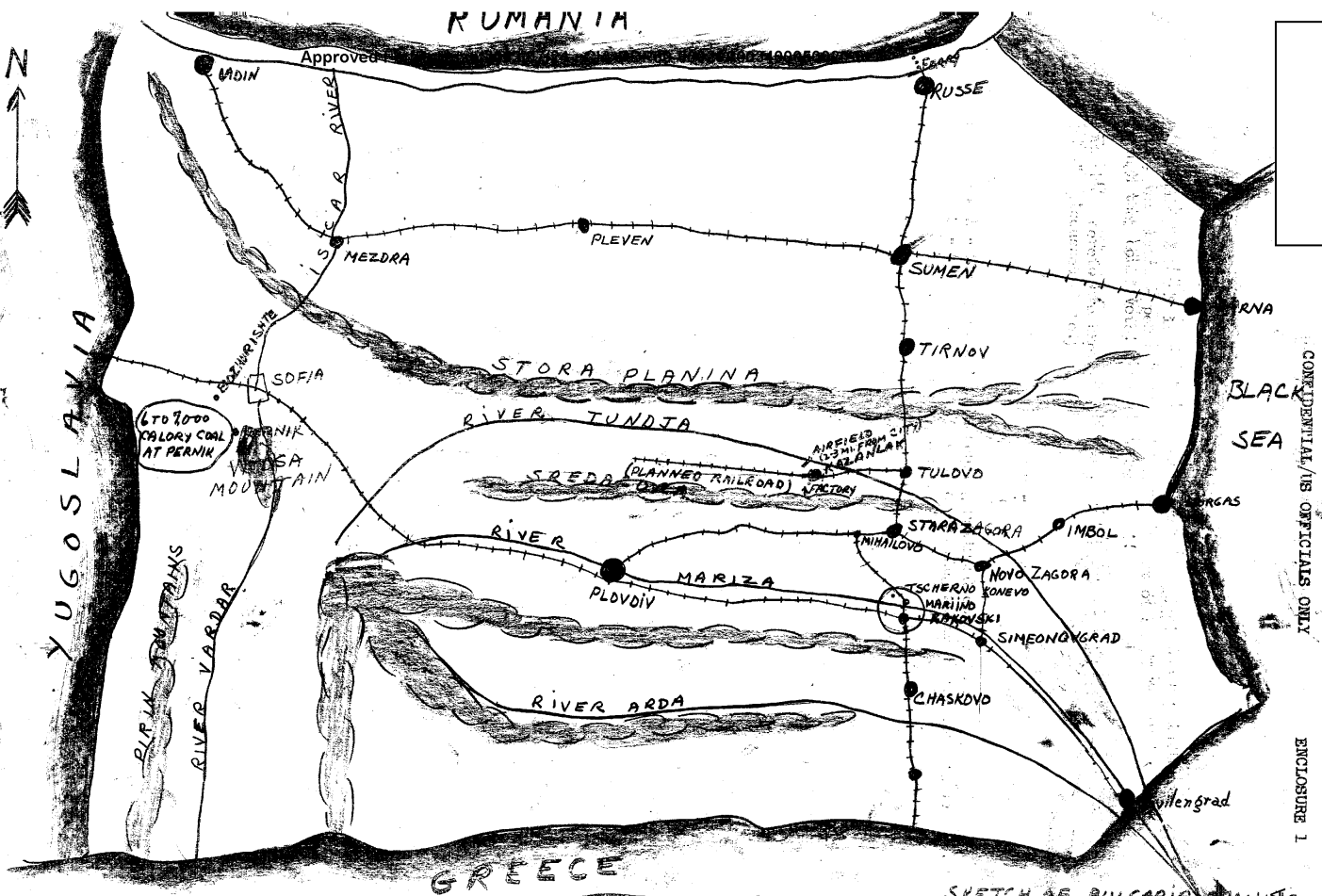
[Attached hereto are sketches of Bulgaria and the Dimitrograd area, locating points discussed above.]

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- Enclosure 1 - Sketch of Bulgaria showing railroad connections.
2 - Sketch of Dimitrograd area locating railroad and highway bridge, and industrial installations.

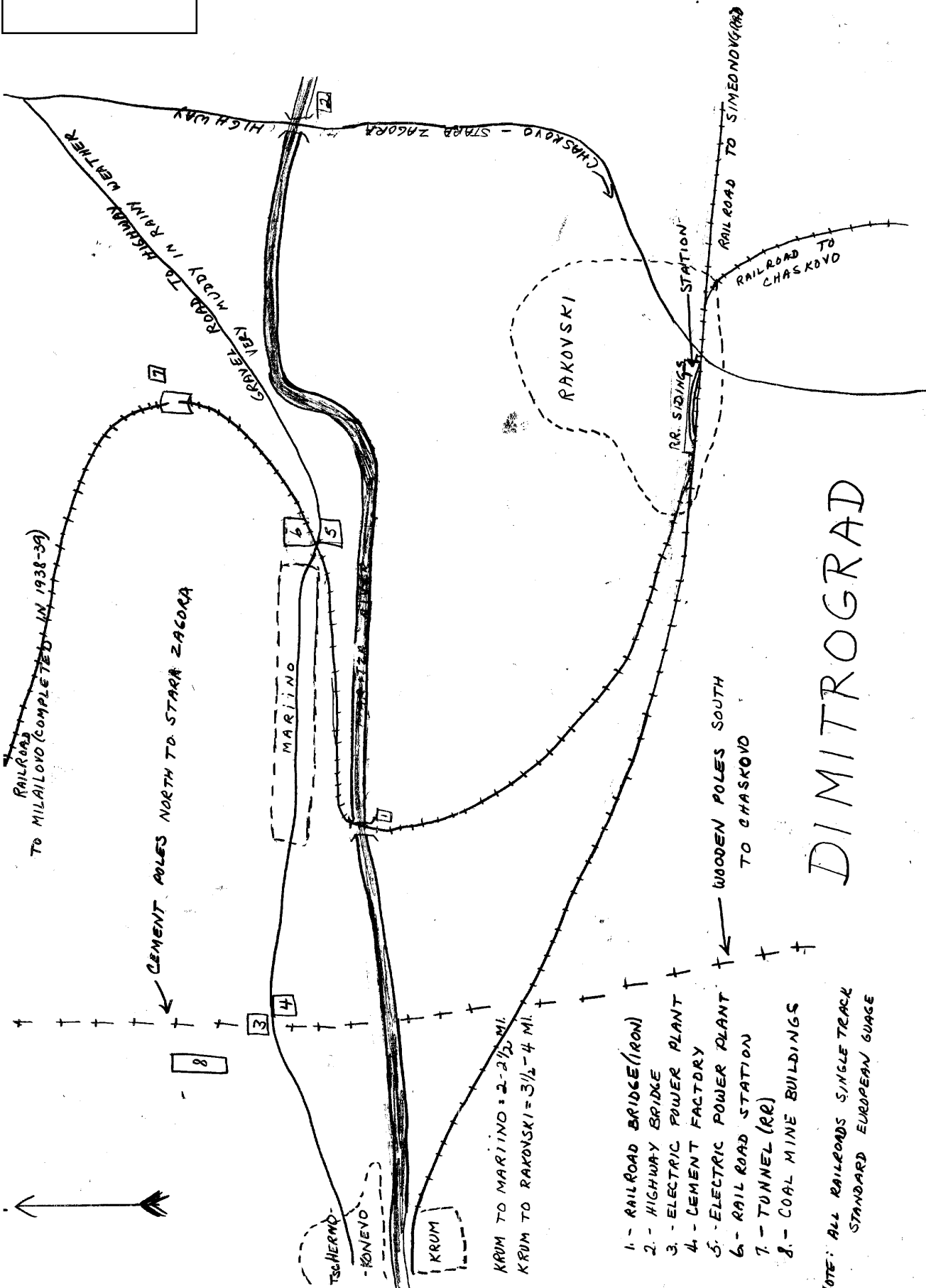
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ENCLOSURE 1



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